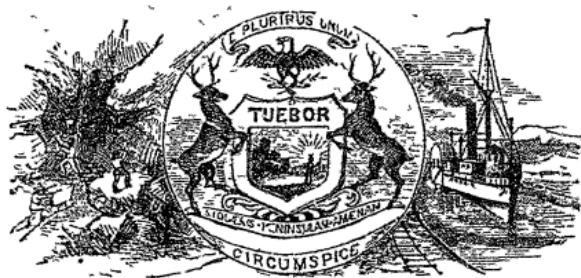


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LEELANAU COUNTY: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

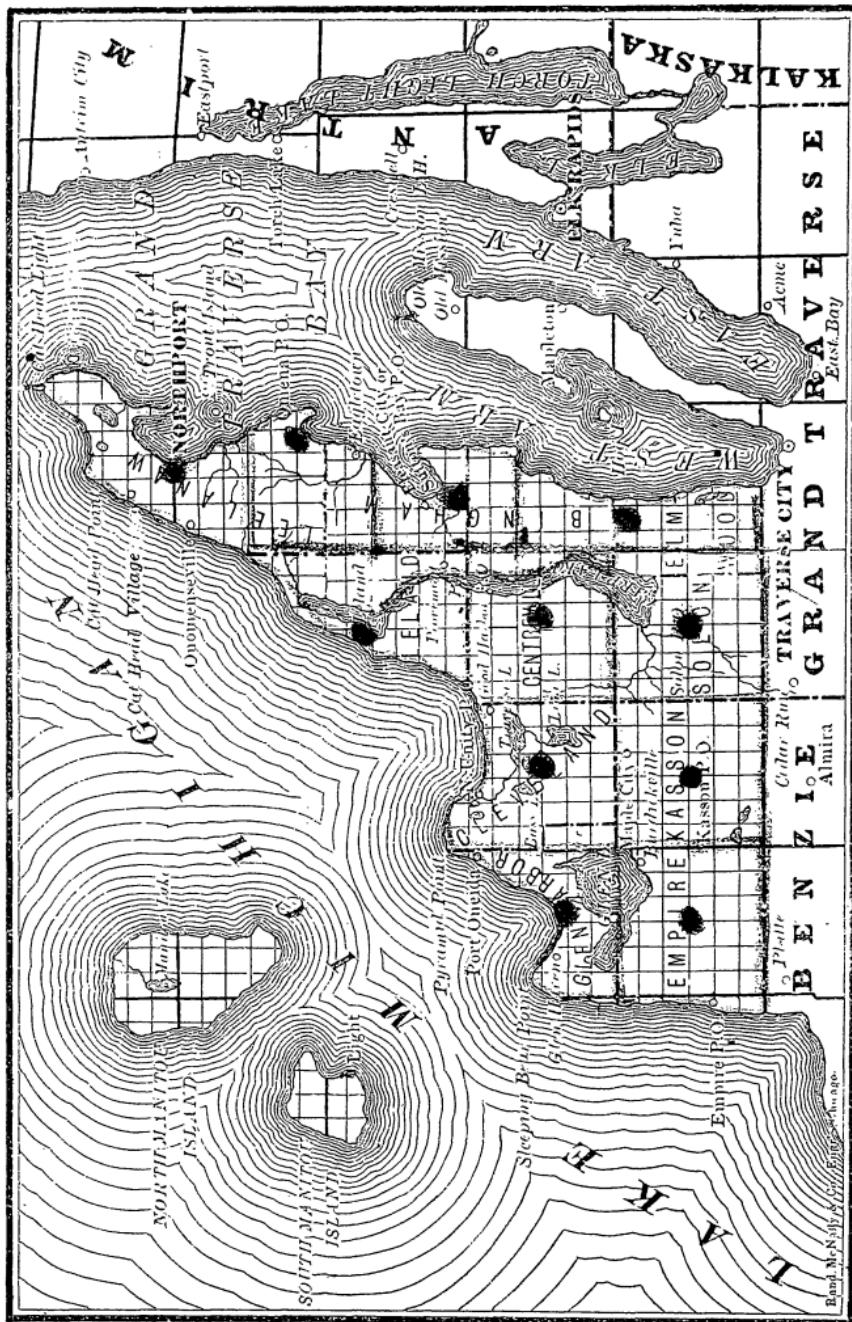
MICHIGAN.

LEELANAU COUNTY:
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

A. H. JOHNSON, COMPILER.

TRAVERSE BAY EAGLE JOB OFFICE.

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INTRODUCTORY.

To the Public the compiler presents this Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Leelanau County, State of Michigan. This State is noted for its vast agricultural and varied mineral resources, as well as for its wealth of timber. As an agricultural county Leelanau is one of the most favored in the State, and although but very little pine is found within its borders, it is rich in magnificent hard wood timber, in such varieties as are indigenous to the climate and soil.

The opinion is very prevalent among people who are unacquainted with the Grand Traverse Region, that it is a cold and barren country, while quite the reverse is the case.

It is for the sole purpose of disabusing the public mind of this erroneous idea that this little volume is published.

Although but comparatively little known, Leelanau is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State, while its pure atmosphere, its beautiful lakes and sparkling streams, abounding in nearly every variety of the finny tribe, its varied

scenery, and its salubrious and health-giving atmosphere, makes it a desirable abode for man.

In this description, the compiler has studiously avoided exaggeration, and has endeavored to give a plain statement of facts in regard to Leelanau county. We feel confident that should any reader of this be induced to locate here, he will vouch for the correctness of the description and be thankful for the Providence that guided his steps hither.

To the many friends who have kindly assisted us to data in this compilation, we return our sincere thanks.

A. H. J.

APRIL, 1880.

HISTORICAL.

In the Centennial Address of Judge Hatch, which was delivered at Traverse City, July 4, 1876, we find many items of Historical interest, which we have taken the liberty of reproducing, quoting the extracts from the Judge's address. Other items in this sketch we have gleaned from various sources, mostly from the participants themselves. In his address the Judge says:

"The grand Traverse region, embracing all the territory north of the Manistee and bordering on lake Michigan and Grand Traverse Bay, had been for many centuries, prior to its settlement by the whites, inhabited by Indians. The deep and well worn trails leading in various directions through the country, the old clearings at Little Traverse, Wagoshense or Fox Point, Old Mission, Cat Head Point and other places, the old scars on maple trees, deeply inbedded in the wood and nearly grown over where they had been tapped for sugar generations ago; all these things observed by the earliest white

settlers corroborate the statements of the oldest Indians that this country, both on the account of the abundance of fish in the lakes and bay and of game in the forests, had been, from a very remote period, a favorite resort for the aborigines. According to the most reliable traditions the Indians which still remain here, first acquired possession of the country about two hundred and fifty years ago.

"In the year 1608, the same in which the city of Quebec was founded by the French, a party of savages belonging to the Chippeways, which inhabited Grand Manitoulin Island on the northeastern coast of Lake Huron, set sail in canoes in search of the white settlements on the St. Lawrence, being prompted to undertake the enterprise by the dream of one of the old men of the tribe, who informed them that a strange people from the region of the sun had appeared on the banks of that river. They proceeded on their journey in their frail craft little dreaming that the time would come when the waters through which they passed would be white with the sails of mighty ships bearing the commerce of a vast nation. At length, arriving opposite the site of the present city of Quebec, they discovered the French, who invited them to land and treated them with great civility, furnishing them with clothing such as they themselves wore, and giving them fire arms and merchandise in exchange for furs. The Indians, highly pleased with the treatment they had received, after remaining a few days, returned home, having promised to re-visit the French soon and bring with them a quantity of furs which the latter agreed to purchase. In this way a considerable trade sprung up between the French and the boldest and most

enterprising of the Chippeways, who in their frequent voyages between their country and Quebec, learned something of the manners of civilized people, and improved somewhat by having a fixed aim and continuously pursuing a definite purpose, in time gained a decided superiority over those Indians who remained at home and took no part in the perils of commerce and navigation. The envy of the latter was soon aroused to such a degree that the traders were finally compelled to abandon the Island, probably within a few years after their first adventure. Upon their separation from the remainder of the tribe they took the name of Ottawas and located on Mackinaw Island and on the main land south of the straits. They soon made incursions to the south, and in the neighborhood of Cross Village encountered a hostile tribe known as the Prairie Indians who then occupied the Grand Traverse region. A fierce battle ensued, in which the latter were overcome and fled. The Ottawas following up the advantage they had gained, principally by means of fire arms obtained from the French, and which their adversaries did not possess, pursued the Prairies to Sleeping Bear Point and again attacked and repulsed them with considerable loss so that they were compelled to fly with such precipitance as to leave much of their camp equipage behind. They were again hotly pursued by the invaders until they reached Pere Marquette, where they were hemmed in on a narrow point between lake Michigan and Marquette lake and river, and the final and decisive battle was fought, resulting in the almost total extinction of the Prairies, a few only escaping by swimming the river. The Ottawas were thus left in the undisputed possession of the coun-

try. They named the place of the last battle Aninewinkipekaguning, signifying "place of men's heads and ribs," by which name it is known among the Indians to this day. In the course of time a reconciliation took place between the Chippeways, which were then one of the most numerous and powerful tribes in the Northwest, and Ottawas, by which the former were allowed a joint occupancy of the Grand Traverse region with the latter, and the two tribes have continued to dwell here together until the present time. The remnants of these bands at Pishabatown, Northport and Little Traverse, deprived of their hunting grounds by the settlement of the country, and receiving from the white man many of his worst vices, without any of his virtues, incapable of profiting by the example of civilization set before them, are fast fading away, and the red man, who once roamed these forests the sole proprietor of the soil, will soon disappear forever.

"The writer of this sketch has been told by the Rev. Geo. N. Smith, of Northport, that he has visited the place of the battle of Sleeping Bear and found there buried in the drifting sands, the clay kettles, set on stones, as they had been left by the Indians in the precipitation of their flight.

"In 1665, Father Claude Allouez, founded the first white settlement on Lake Superior, and Father Marquette having been sent to this Ottawa Mission, as it was called, arrived at the Sault St. Marie in the spring of 1668 and began his work on the American side. The following year Father Dablon, the Superior of the Mission, joined him; and this, according to the best authorities, was the first permanent settlement made on the soil of Michigan by the whites. The Indians had

inhabited the island of Mackinaw at least some years previous to this. Marquette himself came to Mackinaw in 1670, and in the following year established on Point Iroquois the Mission of St. Ignace. It is now known as Point St. Ignace.

"From the autobiography of Alexander Henry, the first English fur trader who ventured among the Indians at Mackinaw, we get our first mention of Grand Traverse, although we have good authority for believing that the Jesuit Missionaries already mentioned had visited the countries all along the shores of Lake Michigan and her bays. These missionaries combined with their religious fervor a zeal for exploration which has given them a foremost place in the history of the New World, and we have good reason for believing that "Le Grande Traverse" was so called by Father Marquette and his co-laborers. The best authorities give the place of Marquette's death as being some distance south of the promontory known as Sleeping Bear, near the mouth of a small river probably the Platte. After his death his comrades Pierre and Jacques, coasted on through the waters of our bay, back to the mission of St. Ignace.

"The fur trader, Henry, who began his traffic with the Indians at Mackinaw in 1761, and was carried away captive at the time of the massacre of Fort Mackinaw, after having spent the winter of 1763 in the region of the Aux Sable river, hunting with his captors, gives an account of meeting with a band of Indians from this region. He writes as follows:—At Le Grand Traverse we met a large party of Indians, who appeared to labor, like ourselves, under considerable alarm, and who dared to proceed no further lest they should be destroyed

by the English. Frequent councils were held, and I told them that if ever my countrymen returned to Mackinaw I would recommend them to their favor, on account of the good treatment I had received from them. Thus encouraged they embarked at an early hour the next morning. In crossing the bay we experienced a storm of thunder and lightning. Our port was the village of L'Arbre Croche, which we reached in safety. (Cross Village, or LaCroix, was well known as L'Arbre Croche, for sometime after the settlement at Old Mission.)

"We have then the traditional settlement of this region by the Indians, and its discovery by the Jesuit missionaries. We now come to the time of its actual occupancy by the whites. The Rev. Dr. Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph, visited Mackinaw, and preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in this portion of the Northwest. This was in June, 1820. Becoming interested in the condition of the traders and natives, he made a report of his visit to the United Foreign Mission Society of New York, in consequence of which the Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, father of Thomas W. Ferry, was sent in 1822 to explore the field. It resulted in the establishment of a school which was kept up until 1837, at which time, the population having so changed around Mackinaw, it was thought to be no longer a desirable spot for an Indian Mission. At the time of closing, and for some years, the school and church had been under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

"Soon after this Rev. Peter Doughtery, having been sent by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, founded his school at

Elk Rapids, then Tawassing. Learning from the Indians of the beautiful peninsula which lay to the westward, and listening to their glowing accounts, he determined to see for himself. He accordingly crossed with some Indians and explored the northern end of the peninsula. He found an excellent harbor, good farming lands, and altogether so many natural advantages that he at once determined to remove his mission thither, which he did in the spring of 1838.

"In the spring of 1839, the surveyors ran their first lines through this wilderness, and the Indians received the first intimations of rival ownership. This was emphatically their Paradise, where they spent their summers in fishing, and farming in their original fashion. During the winter they sought their hunting grounds to the southward, where game was more abundant.

"Now the whites had come and began teaching them a new way of living. The Government sent its farmer, its blacksmith and its teacher; and asked them to lay aside many of their old habits and customs and learn of the white man the arts of civilization. More than thirty years have passed, and the progress made by them can hardly have been such as to fill the hearts of those who have labored among them with any great satisfaction.

"Among the first who came in the employ of government were John M. Johnson, as farmer, Isaac George as blacksmith and Mr. Bradley as teacher. The old Indian clearings began to be cultivated after a new fashion, and the one yoke of oxen and cart were made to do such duty as did literally astonish the natives.

"Joseph Dame landed at Old Mission Sept. 18th, 1841, superseding John M. Johnson as farmer, and in a diary kept by him are many things of interest. On his arrival he found a yoke of oxen provided by government but nothing to feed them. He inquired of Indians where he could get grass for hay. They said on the east side of the bay. He went over and found a marsh and a beautifull stream of water with a white clay or marl bottom, and called it White Water, and the township of Whitewater, thus deriving its name, to-day consistes of finely cultivated farms, giving every evidence of prosperity. The diary goes on to say that the hay being cut was bound with green withes into bundles and brought by the Indians to the bay shore, the distance being fully a mile. The next season, at the suggestion of Mr. Dame, the Indians sent to Green Bay and bought a barrel of wheat. When seeding time came, the yoke, plow and harrow were transported by boat, while the oxen were driven over the trail up by way of Bowers Harbor to an Indian village, about eight miles north of Traverse City. Here was sown the first wheat in the Grand Traverse region, and a good crop repaid the laborers for their toil. They had the wheat but no means of grinding, yet the Indians found use for it by boiling and preparing their corn. From that time wheat was raised every year, and soon they found themselves in possession of a sufficient amount to warrant a trip to mill,—not to the mill on Boardman river, nor to any one of the dozen now scattered through the country, but to the *mill at Green Bay!*

"The government made an appropriation of \$400 per year for schools for the natives, and it was this appropriation which

aided in the support of Mr. Dougherty's school, the Board of Missions paying all expenses beyond that amount. In time other schools were established at other points about the bay. At the expiration of the Schoolcraft treaty, another treaty was concluded between the government and these same tribes, which extended from 1856 to 1866. This was conducted on the part of the U. S. by Commissioner Manypeniny, who was an honest, upright man, and won the confidence of the Indians.

"After the first treaty was concluded at Mackinaw by Schoolcraft, he received the appointment of Indian agent for this district, at that time embracing all of Michigan and a part of Wisconsin. Schoolcraft was succeeded by Stuart, of Detroit, then followed Richmond, who was superseded by Babcock, of Grand Rapids, but who was soon removed to give place to Rev. William Sprague, of Kalamazoo, after whom came Gilbert, of Coldwater, then Rev. Fitch, who was in turn followed by Hon. D. C. Leach, then Richard Smith, who was lost with his wife, on Saginaw bay, and lastly, Rev. Mr. Betts, of Saginaw.

"After remaining at Old Mission about three years Dea. Dame, removed to Wisconsin, but, his family not being in good health, he soon decided to return, and, in the spring of 1859, was landed at the Manitou Island, where he procured a fish boat to bring him across to the main land. He then took an Indian trail and struck the bay at what is now Northport, where he found Rev. Geo. N. Smith, with his party of Indians already located. Finding there was a good harbor Mr. Dame, in company with a man named Merrill, sent to the land

office, at Ionia, and entered thirty acres of land, and in the winter of 1852-3 with the help of Indians he built a wharf, and becoming more and more pleased with the country, he in Jan. 1854, wrote a letter to the *New York Tribune*, giving a glowing description of Grand Traverse region. The letter was published in March. Prior to this time a post-office had been established at Old Mission, which, as yet, was the only one about the bay. Mails at this time were received about once a month. Dea. Dame repaired to Old Mission post-office and received, by the first mail following the publication of his letter in the *Tribune*, sixty-four letters, and the next mail forty-four, and for many months the letters came pouring in, full of inquiries in regard to the new country. Soon pioneers began to come in, among which were John E. Fisher who settled at Glen Arbor. Mr. Marble who entered 700 acres of land, at the Carrying point. H. O. Rose, who entered land two miles north of Northport. Messrs Burbeck and White entered some six or seven hundred acres; Rev. G. N. Smith about two hundred; Timothy Gladden about two hundred; Wm. Copeland about two hundred; Dea. Dame about two hundred. Soon after a town was laid out at Northport, and a little village started, called Waukazooerville, which was afterward annexed to Northport. Other settlers were expected, and the prospect was fair for a speedy settlement of the country, but about this time the land was withdrawn from market for five years, to give the Indians opportunity to select lands which the government was to give them by treaty. Following that it was to remain out of market five years more to enable the Indians to select and buy, during which

time no white man could buy an acre. This of course, put a stop to immigration. No land could be entered within the reservation, though some improvements were made on Indian lands, and the little village which grew up at the lumbering points gradually increased in population and enterprise.

"The school at Old Mission was continued until 1853, at which time Mr. Doughtery removed with those of the Indians who chose to follow to New Mission.

"He began building at the latter point in 1852, and so far completed his seminary as to be able to occupy it in August of the following year. Here he remained carrying on his work until the year 1870, since which time the school has been discontinued.

"Mr. Doughtery so identified himself with the settlement of this country that we cannot forbear speaking of him further. He was devoted to the missionary work, and not only the spiritual, but the temporal well-being of those about him received his care and watchfulness. Though quiet and unobtrusive, he was ever ready to respond to the needs of others. He was preacher, teacher and physician to the whole Grand Traverse region. In the latter capacity he performed much hard labor, taking long and stormy trips in canoes or over the Indian trails. Unlike our physicians at the present time, he did not always wait to be sent for. Mrs. Duncan, who was the first white woman in Traverse City, occupied a log shanty near Greilick & Co.'s planing mill. She was taken very sick. The Indians passing to and fro between this point and Old Mission became aware of her condition and informed Mr.

Doughtery. Without loss of time he immediately hastened to her relief. Traveling on foot over the trail he reached Boardman river, but, finding no canoe, he took off his clothing, slung it on his back, and swam across. He remained with Mrs. Duncan until she began to recover, when, being set across the Boardman by boat, he started on his twenty mile walk homeward, carrying with him the gratitude of the little settlement."

Lewis Miller, of Traverse City, is the oldest continuous settler in the Grand Traverse Region. He moved to Old Mission in 1841, and from thence he moved to New Mission in 1855, opening a general merchandise store, buying furs etc., and doing an extensive business. He continued business at this point until 1867, when he moved to his present place of residence. He speaks the Indian language fluently, and is thoroughly conversant with their customs.

Without doubt, to Rev. Geo. N. Smith, of Northport, belongs the honor of being the first white settler in Leelanau county. In April 1839, he sailed from Allegan, in this State, with seven Indians in a birch bark canoe. At this time he was prospecting with a view of locating an Indian mission in this region. In 1849, he and the Indians belonging to the Congregational mission at Allegan, (called the Old Wing Mission,) moved to Northport, Leelanau County. He previously had labored as missionary at this mission in Allegan. The Indians were driven from their grounds at that place by the prevalence of the small-pox among the Hollanders, who were beginning to settle in that locality. This disease has more terrors to them than all other dangers, and, as soon as it ap-

peared, they abandoned their farms and all their provisions, in dismay, and took to their boats. On their way north, in their flight to escape its ravages, they stopped at Grand Haven and advised all the leading men to come to Grand Traverse, where, they said, they would not be molested by any white settlers for fifty years to come." This was in June, 1849. That they were false prophets has been proven, for after a lapse of thirty-one years the white population of this region is about 40,000! The name of the Old Wing Mission was transferred to the mission established at Northport. It was named in honor of chief Owingwe, or wing, who lived at an Indian village called Kahkichewung, west of what is now known as Petoskey City, in Emmet county. This chief was uncle to Joseph Waukazoo, or Ogenahnissie, chief man or ruler, who first started the Old Wing Mission at Allegan in 1838. Mr. Smith held the appointment of missionary among these Indians until the close of Pierce's administration in 1857. He was then appointed by Indian Agent H. C. Gilbert, to locate the Indian lands under the new treaty.

Rev. Geo. N. Smith has devoted a greater portion of his life to the service of God among the Indians of Michigan. He speaks their language fluently, and probably is more conversant with their manners and history than any other white person now living.

James McLaughlin came with Mr. Smith, and Joseph Dame arrived the same season, but the settlement of the county by farmers did not commence until about ten years later.

The first dwelling built in Leelanau county was built near

the bay shore in what is now the village of Northport, by J. McLaughlin, assisted by the entire community. The next house built was a portion of the one now occupied by the Rev. G. N. Smith.

The Indian Mission church was organized at the dwelling of Rev. G. N. Smith, in 1849, by this gentleman and Rev. P. Dougherty.

"The Mormons located on Beaver Island about the year 1850, and numbered less than two hundred souls. They gave the little colonies on the bay much annoyance by the predatory excursions they were accustomed to make about the county. They soon became very bold in their depredations, and would carry away cattle or anything within their reach. While on one of these expeditions, one of their number was shot at Old Mission. At another time a party of three came there to traffic with the colonists, bringing several barrels of fish in their boat. Joseph Dame having a surplus of such merchandise as they desired, soon struck up a bargain with them and bore away the fish and money they offered in payment. After their departure, on making an examination of his wares, he found, to his chagrin, that the supposed barrels of fish contained nothing but salt and sand, and that the money was counterfeit. Indignant at such an outrage, he armed himself and, accompanied by seven or eight of the most courageous colonists, followed in hot pursuit. After an hour or so of vigorous rowing, they overtook the Mormons pulling leisurely out of the bay. Seeing but three men in their boat, the valiant Dame supposing, of course, that, with his large crew, a victory was in store for him, advanced to the attack.

"But imagine his consternation, on beholding, as the bow of his boat grazed the side of theirs and he was about to pounce upon his defrauders, a fierce band of fifteen or twenty armed Mormons leap from their concealment in the bottom of the boat and present their arms to receive the threatened assault. It is said, that in this critical emergency, the redoubtable commander behaved with great coolness and valor, but, that some of his followers manifested such a strong determination not to risk an encounter with such a superior foe, that he was forced to postpone an engagement. So, without firing a shot or exchanging a word, the hostile forces seperated, and what might have been the most memorable naval battle ever fought in these waters, and was brought to a sudden and inglorious end.

"On the first of May, 1851, Perry Hannah landed at Traverse City in company with Captain Boardman, the father of Horace Boardman, who, in reality, owned the property and furnished the means for carrying on the business. On their arrival, much to the surprise of the old gentleman, they found the mill closed and the men all assembled in the boarding house, pleasantly whiling away the time playing cards. At that time the entire tract of land where Traverse City is built was densely covered with pine woods, the only opening, along the shore of the bay being the narrow road from the mill to the dock.

"June 1, 1853, Antoine Manseau located on Suttons Bay and soon after built the grist mill now standing there. In the following September John I. Miller moved to Leland and erected a saw mill at the mouth of Carp river. About the

same time John E. Fisher also built a saw mill at Glen Arbor. During the year previous Seth H. Norris built a mill on a small stream that puts into the bay on the western shore about three miles north of Traverse City. With the exception of the few people at the points named and at Northport there were no inhabitants in Leelanau county until about the year 1859, when the farmers began to come in; and from that time the openings in the woods have continued to multiply and widen, until very little land remains vacant and the whole county, from one extremity to the other, is dotted with the cabins of the pioneer."

As we have before intimated, owing to the conditions of the Indian treaty of 1855, the settlement of the county progressed but slowly. The few in the territory now known as Leelanau county patiently awaited the dawn of a more prosperous era—the time when the Indian reservation lands should come into market.

In the year 1851, by act of the Legislature approved April 7, Grand Traverse county, included in the territory called, prior to that time, Omena, was organized.

In 1853, we find that the territory now embraced in the counties of Leelanau and Benzie, constituted one township, called Leelanau, of which Samuel G. Boice was supervisor.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Grand Traverse county, held in March, 1856, the townships of Glen Arbor and North Unity were organized from territory of Leelanau Township.

In 1853 Samuel G. Boice was the Supervisor from Leelanau. Joseph Dame represented the township in 1854, and in

1855, he was succeeded by Lansing Marble. In 1856, Geo. N. Smith held the office of Supervisor.

After this time the respective townships of Leelanau, Glen Arbor and North Unity, or Centerville, were represented as follows:

	<i>Leelanau</i>	<i>Centerville</i>	<i>Glen Arbor</i>
1857	Otis L. White	John I. Miller	John E. Fisher
1858	Philo Beers	John I. Miller	John E. Fisher
1859	Philo Beers	J. W. Timblin	Henry Decker
1860	Philo Beers	Rob't Lee	E. S. Bryant
1861	Philo Beers	Rob't Lee	John E. Fisher
1862	Philo Beers	John Porter	John E. Fisher

In the spring of 1862 the Northport and Newaygo State Road was opened between Northport and Traverse City. Previous to this, the only road between these two places was a torturous Indian trail, consequently the opening of this wagon road was an important event for the inhabitants along the route. The incidents of the journey of Deacon Dame and wife, Wm Voice and wife and Capt P. Nelson, who were the first persons to travel over this road are graphically portrayed by a writer in the *Grand Traverse Herald* of March 8, 1862. The only hotel on the road "was a Public House about 17 miles from Northport." We quote a description of this hotel and its accomodations: "The house is about 10 feet square—built of small logs or poles; it is about four feet high; had to enter on all-fours; and in the other end of the house there was a place to build a fire with a hole left in the roof, (which was covered with basswood bark) for the smoke to go out, and there were two beds on each side, made of hemlock branches." But according to the account, the

travelers had a good dinner, and as there was no landlord to collect their bills they went away leaving them unpaid, which probably gave the host no uneasiness, as generous hospitality is and always has been a prominent characteristic of the people of this county.

In the winter of 1862-3 an act organizing the county of Leelanau passed the Legislature, the full text of said act we give below:

AN ACT

To organize the County of Leelanau and to define the County of Benzie:

SECTION 1.—The People of the State of Michigan enact, That all that part of the county of Leelanau which lies north of the south line of township twenty-eight north shall be organized; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and powers to which by law the inhabitants of other organized counties in this State are entitled.

SECTION 2.—At the township meeting to be held in the several townships in said county on the first Monday in April next, there shall be an election of all the county officers to which by law the said county may be entitled whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and when their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

SECTION 3.—The Board of County Canvassers under the provisions of this act shall meet on the second Tuesday succeeding the day of election as herein appointed, in the village of Northport, in said county, at the house of Joseph Dame, or at such other place as may be agreed upon and provided by

such Board, and organize by appointing one of their number Chairman, and another Secretary, and shall there-upon proceed to discharge all the duties of a Board of County Canvassers as in other cases of the election of County officers as prescribed by the general law.

SECTION 4.—The location of the county seat of said county shall be determined by the vote of the electors of said county at a special election which is hereby appointed to be held by the several townships of said county on the first Monday in June next. There shall be written on the ballots then polled by the qualified electors of said county, one of the following names of places, to-wit. Glen Arbor, Leelanau or Northport, and that one which shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be the county seat of the County of Leelanau.

SECTION 5.—It shall be the duty of the several boards of township inspectors in each of the townships of the said County to conduct the elections authorized by the provisions of this act and to make returns thereof, in accordance with the general provisions of law for conducting elections in this State, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

SECTION 6.—The board of County Canvassers for the special election for locating the county seat shall consist of the persons appointed on the day of such special election by the several boards of township inspectors, and said board of county canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday succeeding the day of said special election, at the house of Otto Thies, in the village of Leland, and having appointed one of their number Chairman, and the County Clerk of said county acting as Secretary, shall proceed to canvass the votes and de-

termine the location of the county seat in accordance therewith, and it shall be the duties of the Clerk of said board to file a copy of the determination of said board as to the location of the county seat, signed and certified by him, and countersigned by the chairman, with the Secretary of State, and with the township Clerks of the several townships in said county.

SECTION 7.—All that part of the County of Leelanau which lies south of the south line of township twenty-eight north, shall be and remain the county of Benzie, and the several townships thereof shall be attached for civil and municipal purposes to the county of Grand Traverse.

SECTION 8.—The Secretary of State is hereby directed to furnish the township Clerk of the township of Leelanau with a certified copy of this act, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk to give the same notice of the elections to be held under the provisions of this act that is required by law to be given by the Sheriff of unorganized counties.

SECTION 9.—That the said county of Leelanau when so organized shall be attached to the tenth Judicial circuit, and the Judge of said Circuit shall hold courts in said county as by law in such cases made and provided.

SECTION 10.—All acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed so far as any provisions therein may conflict with this act.

SECTION 11.—This act shall take immediate effect.

CHARLES S. MAY, President of the Senate.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 27, 1863.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the newly-pledged county was held in May, 1863, at which meeting Samuel G. Wood, of Northport, had the honor of being elected Chairman. The record of this first meeting we give in full below:

County of Leelanau and State of Michigan. The Supervisors of the county of Leelanau in the State of Michigan, held their first meeting at the house of Otto Thies in the village of Leland, in said county, on the 9th day of May. A. D. 1863, Present, Samuel G. Wood, Supervisor of the township of Leelanau, and Otto Thies, Supervisor of the township of Centerville. The meeting proceeded to organize by appointing Samuel G. Wood, Chairman of said Board, when the following business was transacted:

The bond of the County Treasurer, John I. Miller, was approved by the said Board, and the amount of said bond fixed at the sum of six thousand dollars.

James M. Burbeck, John I. Miller, and Geo Ray, were appointed Superintendents of the Poor.

It was resolved to hold a meeting of the boards of Supervisors of the several counties of Leelanau, Grand Traverse, and Antrim for the purpose of having a settlement between said counties.

The County Clerk of the county of Leelanau was appointed to procure a County Seal for the county of Leelanau.

The sum of five thousand dollars fixed to be raised by tax in the year 1863, on the taxable property of said county for a Volunteer's Family Relief Fund.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

At the second or annual meeting of the Board, held in October, 1863, the township of Bingham was organized from the following territory:

"Commencing at the nw cor of T. 30 N., R 11 W and following the range line between Ranges 11 and 12 west, south four miles or sections, then W. on the section line between sections 24 and 25, to the narrows of Carp Lake, thence following the east shore of said Narrows and Traverse Lake in a southerly direction, and so on around the shore of the south end of said Traverse Lake until it intersects the line between section 9 and 10 of town 28 N., R 12 W., and thence following said line south to the south line of said town 28, thence following said town line east to Grand Traverse Bay, thence following Grand Traverse Bay northerly to the northline of town 30 N., R. 11 W., and thence following said town line to the place of begining."

The salaries of the county officers were fixed at the following amounts per annum: Treasurer, \$50; Clerk, \$75; Judge of Probate, \$100.

The following table shows what persons constituted the Boards of Supervisors from the organization of the county in 1863, until the spring of 1880:

LEELANAU BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

HISTORICAL.

Yr.	Leelanau Township.	Glen Arbor Township.	Centerville Township.	Bingham Township.	Elmwood Township.
1863	S. G. Wood	J. E. Fisher	O. Thies	Rob't Lee	A. B. Dunlap
1864	N. Barnes	K. Freeman	O. Thies	Rob't Lee	H. Brown
1865	J. W. Ranger	H. Decker	W. W. Barton	Rob't Lee	A. B. Dunlap
1866	J. W. Ranger	O. Thies	John I. Miller	W. Mabert	A. B. Dunlap
1867	J. W. Ranger	O. Thies	John I. Miller	A. B. Page	J. Dalzell
1868	J. W. Ranger	A. Bartling	John I. Miller	W. Hannaford	W. Hannaford
1869	J. W. Ranger	A. Bartling	John I. Miller	James Lee	J. Grellick
1870	R. Lee	L. F. Sheridan	John I. Miller	James Lee	J. Grellick
1871	R. Lee	W. Heath	John I. Miller	James Lee	J. Grellick
1872	R. Lee	W. Heath	John I. Miller	James Lee	J. Grellick
1873	R. Lee	W. Heath	Ralph Pybns	James Lee	T. P. Johnson
1874	V. C. Miller	W. Heath	John I. Miller	James Lee	A. B. Dunlap
1875	V. C. Miller	J. E. Fisher	O. Thies	James Lee	A. B. Dunlap
1876	J. W. Ranger	J. E. Fisher	T. J. Smith	James Lee	A. B. Dunlap
1877	J. W. Ranger	Wm. Smith	T. J. Smith	F. Allert	A. B. Dunlap
1878	J. W. Ranger	Wm. Smith	A. Payette	M. A. Heuss	A. B. Dunlap
1879	J. W. Ranger	Wm. Smith	A. Payette	J. Murray	A. B. Dunlap

LEELANAU COUNTY.

LEELANAU BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS—CONTINUED.

Yr.	Kasson Township.	Empire Township.	Cleveland Township.	Solon Township.	Leland Township.
1863					
1864					
1865	J. Dewing	J. R. Perry			
1866	J. Dewing	R. Patterson			
1867	J. Dewing	P. Doren			
1868	J. Dewing	D. Tweddle			
1869	J. Dewing	J. Helm			
1870	J. Dewing	D. Tweddle			
1871	J. Dewing	J. F. Sheridan			
1872	A. B. Wilson	J. F. Sheridan			
1873	C. W. Williams	J. F. Sheridan	M. C. Cate		
1874	C. W. Williams	J. F. Sheridan	M. C. Cate		
1875	C. R. Dowing	P. Doren	M. C. Cate		
1876	W. H. Crowell	N. C. King	L. F. Sheridan	M. C. Cate	
1877	C. W. Williams	G. Aylesworth	A. J. Goffar	M. C. Cate	
1878	C. W. Williams	G. Aylesworth	A. J. Goffar	R. Pybus	
1879	J. Dewing	W. Young	J. Pheatt	L. Ruthardt	M. Cummings

Following is a list of the county officers of Leelanau county for the respective terms, from the organization of the county until the present time:

1864.

Sheriff, Geo. N. Smith; Clerk, Gerhard Verfurth; Deputy Clerk, James M. Burbeck; Treasurer, John I. Miller; Prosecuting Attorney, Eli C. Tuttle.

1865.

Sheriff, John Bryant; Clerk, John E. Fisher; Deputy Clerk, Orlando Moffatt; Register, John E. Fisher; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney Eli C. Tuttle.

1867.

Sheriff, Samuel Wilson; Clerk, John I. Miller; Deputy Clerk, Archibald Buttars; Register, John I. Miller; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Seth C. Moffatt.

1869.

Sheriff, Samuel Wilson; Clerk, Archibald Buttars; Deputy Clerk, Alfred John; Register, John I. Miller; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Seth C. Moffatt.

1871.

Sheriff, Valentine Lee; Clerk, John E. Fisher; Deputy Clerk, Stephen J. Hutchinson; Register, Johnathan Dewing; Deputy Register, Seth C. Moffatt; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Wm. H. Bryant.

1873.

Sheriff, Eusebius F. Dame; Clerk, Alfred John; Deputy Clerk, Geo. N. Smith; Register, Simeon Pickard; Deputy Register, John O. Moffatt; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Seth C. Moffatt.

1875.

Sheriff, Eusebius F. Dame; Clerk, Alfred John; Deputy Clerk, Geo. N. Smith; Register, Simeon Pickard; Deputy Register, Geo. A. Cutler; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Geo. A. Cutler.

1877.

Sheriff, Geo. T. Carr; Clerk, Geo. Ray; Deputy Clerk, Stephen J. Hutchinson; Register, Alfred John; Treasurer, Wm. Gill; Prosecuting Attorney, Benj. H. Derby.

1879.

Sheriff, John Scott; Clerk, Geo. Steimel, jr.; Deputy Clerk, Samuel G. Wood; Register, Alfred John; Deputy Register, C. W. Williams; Treasurer, Chas. W. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, Abijah B. Dunlap.

JUDICIAL.

The first term of Circuit Court for the County of Leelanau was held at the village of Northport, May 5, 1864, Judge F. J. Littlejohn presiding.

It was held in a school house on the hill in Northport. No cases were tried, the only business appearing by the records as being transacted, was the appointing of necessary county officers and the entering of an order designating the common jail of Grand Traverse county to be used as the common jail of Leelanau county.

The second term was held on the 15th, of September, 1864, at Northport, Judge Littlejohn on the bench, during which term three civil cases were tried.

The first criminal case appearing on the Court journal is that of the People *vs.* Peter Drew, for adultery. The case is entered on the docket under date of Sept. 14, 1865. It was continued until June 19, 1866, when a *nolle prosigue* was entered.

The first criminal sentenced from this county was an Indian named Louis Ash-que-gah-bowe, who was convicted of burglary, at the June term of court in 1866, and who was sentenced, by Judge Ramsdell, to one year at hard labor in the State Prison at Jackson.

The first grand jurors summoned to serve at a term of Circuit Court for this county, were summoned for the August term 1867.

Hon. F. J. Littlejohn was the first Circuit Judge of the circuit of which Leelanau is a part. The records show that he held four terms of court in this county—the first commenced May 5, 1864, and the last September 15, 1865.

Judge Littlejohn was succeeded by Hon. J. G. Ramsdell, who held his first term of court for this county June 19, 1866. Judge Ramsdell held this office of Circuit Judge until December 31, 1875, holding his last term of court in Leelanau county in May of that year.

Hon. R. Hatch, the present incumbent, succeeded Judge Ramsdell, holding his first term of court in March 1876.

Since the organization of the county 310 cases have been entered on the Circuit Court calendar, of which 165 were civil cases, 110 chancery cases, and 35 criminal cases.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Interests of Leelanau County are like the county itself, still in their infancy. The county is as yet sparsely settled, not having a sufficiency of population gathered at but few points to demand good schools, erect suitable buildings or bear the expense of maintaining them. Besides the population of the county is of a mixed character, consisting in part of those who have come here from the older states and are generally earnest supporters of public schools. Another class, and they compose a large per cent of our people, are foreigners, coming from countries where a school system like ours is unknown. It requires some years for such to become familiar with our methods of school management; but when once they understand and can appreciate the benefits arising from the common school system, they become its strongest friends and most earnest supporters.

There are also residing in this county several hundred Indians, who have among them a few schools under the school laws of the state, but which do not receive such cordial support from them as is demanded in order to success.

Beside the above recited obstacles to the rapid growth of edu-

cational interests, is the fact of the poverty of the people; which is ever the case in newly settled neighborhoods. All of the circumstances considered, the public schools of Leelanau county will compare favorably with those of other portions of the state.

The first schoolhouse in the county was built in 1850, by order of and at the expense of the United States Government.

It was located at the present site of Northport. It was erected under the supervision of the Rev. George N. Smith, who taught in it a mission school for the Indians, many years.

The old building is still standing, an ancient landmark in the village of Northport. Its reverend builder, now a hale old gentleman, still resides in sight of it.

In 1855, Northport was organized into a school district under the common school law, being the first regular public school organized within the present limits of Leelanau County. The above still remains District No. 1, of Leelanau Township.

In 1856, a small one story frame building was erected on the site of the present school building in Northport, and of which it now forms a part.

In 1867 a two story upright was attached to the school building, thus furnishing three convenient school rooms for the use of the schools in Northport.

Early in the history of the Northport schools, active measures were taken to establish a township library for Leelanau Township.

This library now contains about 800 volumes, which have

evidently been selected with care, most of them being works of real worth.

The school at Northport is at present organized under the graded school law, and is the only graded school in the county.

Of the remaining school districts of Leelanau Townships, No's. 2, 3 and 4 were organized in 1856, No. 5 in 1860, and No. 6 in 1863.

District No. 3 at New Mission, is the successor of an Indian mission school, established at that place by Rev. Peter Dougherty, in 1854.

Soon after the organization of the Northport district, a school district was instituted at Leland, which has grown with the growth of the county, and now maintains a first class public school.

Since 1860 the remaining parts of the county have been organized into school districts. Many of these occupy so large a territory, as to be of but little practical benefit to their scattered inhabitants. This evil however, is being gradually removed by the increase of population, thus enabling smaller territories to support a school.

In nearly all of the districts comprised within the county, small, but neat and convenient school buildings have been erected.

In 1878, Suttons Bay erected a large two story school building the best in the county, and which will favorably compare with like buildings in any part of the state.

During the ten years last past, general interest in the educational affairs of the county, has rapidly increased.

The people are demanding better schools, and longer terms; a higher grade of teachers is being employed, and receiving fair remuneration for their services.

Should this public interest continue to increase during the next decade, as rapidly as in the past, Leelanau County in the near future may well hope to stand, as regards her educational interests, the peer of any of her sister counties in the state.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Leelanau County comprises the peninsula between the western shore of Grand Traverse Bay and the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, containing an area of about 325 square miles. At its southern extremity, or base, it is about 22 miles from the Lake to the Bay. The land gradually narrows toward the north, culminating in Cat Head or Light House Point, on which is located the Grand Traverse Light house. The county is surrounded by water, except at its base, having upwards of 80 miles of coast, along which are numerous bays and harbors.

The surface of the country is rolling, and in some localities hilly.

The timber is mostly hardwood, with but little pine. In the lowlands, however, there is an abundance of hemlock and cedar.

The soil in the main is a rich sandy loam, although in some few localities it is an unproductive sand, and in others there is an occasional outcropping of clay. The soil is very strong, and produces good crops for a succession of years without the aid of fertilizers.

The country is well watered by numerous inland lakes and streams. Carp and Glen Lakes are the largest in the interior, the former being a beautiful body of water about 16 miles long, varying in width from a few rods to two miles. In some places it is very shallow, and in others very deep. For pickerel, black bass and muscalonge fishing, as well as for the smaller varieties of fresh water fish, this lake is unsurpassed by any in this famous fishing region. Glen Lake is also an excellent fishing ground, teeming with nearly every variety of the finny tribe indigenuous to fresh water.

The scenery in portions of the county is superb. With the magnificent forests, the sheen of waters, the hills and valleys dotted here and there with villages and the clearings and habitations of the settlers, a beautiful panorama is spread before the beholder that will never be effaced from the memory.

THE COUNTY IN GENERAL.

In 1839 Leelanau county had 80,663 acres in farms, of which 17,825 acres are improved, and 62,838 acres are unimproved. There are 678 farms in the county, averaging 118.97 acres in each farm.

In 1874 Leelanau county had a population of 5,031, at the present time the population will probably reach 6,000.

We now propose to deal with each township within the county seperately, giving the location, soil, timber, the business transacted, and other items of interest.

LEELANAU TOWNSHIP.

This is the northernmost township of the county, containing an area of about 42 square miles. The soil is variable, a large portion of which is a rich black sandy loam, and in

some localities of a chocolate color with occasional cropping out of clay; subsoil variable from yellow sand with a mixture of limestone gravel to sand of lighter color and stony bottom. Timber—maple, beech, basswood, elm, white ash, and in the swamps and on the lakes and bay, cedar, hemlock and aspen. Surface rolling, with high bluff in northwestern portion. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, and other fruits are very successfully raised in this township.

Agriculture and fruit raising is the principal business of the inhabitants of the township. Large quantities of shipping and propeller wood are annually gotten out.

There are several villages in the township, the most important of which is Northport, the county seat. This village contains between 300 and 400 inhabitants, four general merchandise and grocery stores, a good hotel, blacksmith shops, a shoeshop, a steam and water power lumber and grist mill, a broom handle factory, a printing office and a tannery. Several other branches of industry are represented in this village.

There are two church edifices in Northport—a Methodist and a Congregational. The Lutheran and Catholic societies also have organizations. There are Indian Churches at New Mission and Onominese.

As a summer resort Northport takes front rank among the places in the Grand Traverse Region. In the beauty of its location, pure atmosphere and waters, and in the facilities afforded for rest and for recreation in fishing, boating, etc., it is surpassed by none.

The harbor of Northport is one of the best and most commodious on the chain of great lakes. There is a dock at

Northport and one two miles North of the village. The harbor affords one of the safest and best places for yachting on the lakes.

Omena or New Mission harbor is five miles south of Northport, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the region. The Shobwosson Club, composed of ladies and gentleman from Chicago, have their headquarters at this place every season. The view from the hill between the lake and bay is very fine. In the harbor there is a substantial dock, at which a steamer daily calls during the season of navigation. There is a general merchandise store at this place.

Cat Head and Onominese are Indian villages of but few inhabitants at present.

There is good fishing in this township. Large numbers of speckled trout are in the creek at Northport, at Ennis' creek, two miles south; at New Mission creek, five miles south, and at a pond five miles west of Northport. Large numbers of trout are caught in the bay at the mouth of streams and about the docks. During the months of June and July there is excellent trolling for lake trout in the harbor at Northport.

There is a State Road between Northport and Leland, and the northern terminus of the Northport and Newaygo State Road is at Northport.

There are several steamboat lines calling at this place, besides two bay boats daily. Northport has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and a tri-weekly mail.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Bingham is the first township south of Leelanau, lying between Grand Traverse Bay and Carp Lake, being 12 miles

long and of an average width of about five miles. The soil is an excellent sandy loam with an occasional outcropping of clay; the subsoil is sand and limestone gravel. Timber; same as Leelanau. Surface undulating to hilly. It is well watered by Carp Lake, Grand Traverse Bay and numerous spring brooks. Grain, vegetables and fruit are grown in abundance.

In this township there are two villages, Suttons Bay and Pshawba, the latter an Indian village of some 300 inhabitants.

Suttons Bay is a lively place of 250 or 300 inhabitants, containing four stores, two hotels, a fine brick school house, a saw mill, printing office, blacksmith and shoe shops, etc. Quite an extensive merchantile business is transacted at this place, and being situated in the center of a tract of valuable farming land, it must inevitably become a village of importance. The Catholics have a good church edifice at this place and other denominations hold religious services in the school building. There are three docks in the village. An extensive wood trade is carried on here.

At Pshawba the Catholics have a church building. A water power grist mill is also located here.

There is a general merchantile store and a dock at Bingham, six miles south of Suttons Bay.

The township is well settled with thrifty farmers who are rapidly extending their clearings. As an agricultural section, this township stands prominent in the Grand Traverse Region.

For the health an pleasure seeker Bingham offers great attractions. Suttons Bay is the center of excellent trout fishing, there being three trout streams running through the vil-

large, two within three mile north, and several more within a short distance in other directions. Carp Lake and the Bay also afford fine bass, pickerel and lake trout fishing.

LELAND.

This township lies west of Leelanau and Bingham, Lake Michigan being its western boundary. The soil is a sandy loam with an occasional cropping out of clay; subsoil, yellow sand mixed with limestone gravel and clay. Timber, maple, beech, elm, basswood, white ash and birch, and in the swamps and near the lakes, cedar, hemlock, Norway pine and aspen. Watered with lakes and numerous spring brooks.

The village of Leland is situated between Carp and Lake Michigan, on Carp River. The location is very fine, commanding an extensive view of Carp Lake, Lake Michigan and the Manitou Islands. The village contains between 300 and 400 inhabitants. The blast furnace of the Leland Iron Co., is located here. This company has a general supply store at this place, and there is a drug store, a general merchantile store, a hotel, saw mill, blacksmith shop, etc. The roads in about Leland are exceptionally fine. The boating and fishing hereabouts are also excellent. In Lake Michigan at this place are two piers. There is excellent farming land in the township. The vast territory around Carp Lake is naturally tributary to Leland. In the village are Congregational, Lutheran and Catholic church edifices.

In the southeastern corner of the township is an artesian well some 700 feet deep, from which spouts a stream of mineral water about six inches in diameter, rising to a height of 12 or 15 feet. This water possesses valuable medicinal qual-

ties, and the day is not far distant when it will become a famous summer resort. This well is but a few rods from Carp Lake. The surroundings are very pleasant, so that Nature has done her share for this locality. Near the well and over the Narrow, of Carp Lake is a bridge.

There is a tri-weekly mail between Leland and Suttons Bay. Leland also has a telegraphic communication.

CENTREVILLE.

This is a good farming township, south of Leland, bounded on the east by Carp Lake, the northwest corner touching Lake Michigan. The soil is a black sandy loam of superior quality, and in places strongly mixed with clay and of a chocolate color; subsoil, mostly sand and limestone gravel. Timber the same as townships previously described. Surface undulating to hilly bordering on the lakes. Watered with lakes and streams.

Good Harbor, in this township, is erroneously located on the map in Cleveland. This place is near Lake Michigan, and contains a general merchandise store and a hotel. The township is well settled.

CLEVELAND

This township is west of Centerville, bordering on Lake Michigan on the north. Soil, a black sandy loam of superior quality and in places largely mixed with clay and of a chocolate color; subsoil, mostly sand and limestone gravel. Timber same as other townships. Surface undulating to hilly bordering on lakes. Watered by numerous lakes and streams.

GLEN ARBOR.

A fractional township west of Cleveland, being bounded

on the north by Lake Michigan. The soil is variable; on some of the cultivated land it is first-class, and on a large proportion of the bottom lands sandy. The timber is beech, maple, oak, Norway pine, cedar, aspen, cherry, balsam, and tamarac. Surface—a portion of the land bordering on Glen Lake and Lake Michigan is hilly; the balance is level on bottom lands. In the western portion of the township is what is known as Sleeping Bear Point, covered with drifting sands.

There are three villages in the township—Glen Haven, Glen Arbor, and Port Oneida, with docks at each.

At Glen Haven the Northern Transit Co. carry on an extensive business furnishing their steamboats with fuel. There is a general supply store, saw mill, hotel, blacksmith, paint, and other shops in the village. There are one or two propellers calling at this place nearly every day during the season of navigation, so that the communication with lake ports is unsurpassed by any place in this region.

At Glen Arbor there is a pier, store and a hotel. This place is very pleasantly situated between Glen Lake and Lake Michigan, in a grove of pine trees. There is a grist and saw mill at this place.

Port Oneida is a station for wooding steamboats, containing a general merchandise store. For fruit raising this township is unsurpassed by any in the State.

EMPIRE.

This is the southeastern township of the county. Soil variable. Black sandy loam with an occasional outcropping of clay; subsoil mixed with yellow sand and limestone gravel. Timbered about the same as the other townships. Surface

variable, with fine level table lands, in portions of the southern part. It is somewhat hilly about Glen Lake and Lake Michigan.

Empire is a good farming township. On Lake Michigan is a wooding station. Burdickville, in the northeastern part, on Glen Lake, is a village of local commercial importance, containing two general merchandise stores, blacksmith shop and printing office. The village is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of Glen Lake.

KASSON.

This is in the southern tier of townships, and east of Empire. The soil in the southeast corner is sandy and second rate; in the south part it is a black sandy loam, with a subsoil mixed with clay, sand and lime cobble stone; in the northern portion the soil is the same, with a subsoil mixed with clay, sand and limestone gravel. The timber is principally maple, rock elm and basswood, with scattering beech, hemlock, white ash and water elm. Surface in the southern and central parts slightly undulating; in the northern part, some hills with fertile valleys. The township is well watered with small lakes, springs and brooks.

Maple City is a small village in this township, containing a postoffice and a store.

SOLON.

This is also one of the southern tier of townships. The soil in the eastern part is a black sandy loam; in the western part the soil is good, but of a lighter color. Surface, undulating to hilly. The timber is about the same as in the other

townships, with the exception of there being sufficient white pine for home consumption.

In this township are some of the best improved farms in the county.

The land is generally well watered with springs and spring brooks.

There are three sawmills and five school houses in the township.

ELMWOOD.

Elmwood is the southeastern township of the county fronting Grand Traverse Bay on the east. The soil in the eastern part is a black sandy loam; in the western part the soil is good, but of a lighter color. The timber is about the same as in Solon. Surface undulating. Well watered by lakes and streams.

In this township is a sawmill, a grist mill, tannery, a brick yard and a carding mill.

AS A SUMMER RESORT,

Leelanau county has many attractions. Its numerous streams are plentifully supplied with splended trout, and the Bay and lakes with other varieties of fish. In endeavoring to give the reader a correct idea of the attractions of the county as a summer resort we make copious extracts from the writings of a celebrated author on this subject. He says:

"I think I may venture upon a little descriptive writing, that is, I may say a word or two touching Grand Traverse Bay and the pleasant places for summer resort situated upon its shores. In doing this I shall give attention to those out of-the-way spots, not yet widely advertised. I am surprised that such charmingly quiet, healthful places as Suttons Bay, Leland, and Northport, to say nothing of many another delightful spot over which the cool breezes of these green waters pour day and night through all the summer, should not long ago have become famous. The trouble with me since I have been here is that I cannot keep awake enough to enjoy the unequaled splendor of its cool days. Come hither all ye that hunger and thirst after a good night's sleep, and your desire shall be gratified. Your nerves shall have

relaxation and your brains recuperation. Your back bones shall get as flexible as willow switches and as springy as a grasshopper's legs, your cheeks shall get as plump as pomegranates, and your skins the color of fresh tanned leather.

The little brooks and rivulets setting into Grand Traverse Bay are almost ice-cold, clear as crystal, swift, noisy, and full of speckled trout. I have thoroughly explored every trout brook I could find and have had a very plethora of rare sport angling. And they are the easiest brooks to fish up I have ever seen, though for that matter trout angling is not suited to a *dilettante*. It is toil, but it hath an exceeding great reward for the faithful worker.

A cruise around the bay in the steamers *Clara Belle* or *City of Grand Rapids* is a charming experience. The water rarely has swell enough to create sea-sickness, and the scenery is as picturesque as it is varied and beautiful. Abrupt bluffs and rugged, ravine-split hills alternate with gently ascending sandy beaches on either side, and here and there pretty islands covered to the water's edge with a dense growth of pine, hemlock, maple, and cedar trees, lie green and breezy on the bosom of the dark but clear, pure water. The sky is blue as that of Italy, the sun shines with fervent power; but the breeze flows on through the yellow glare, cooling everything and blunting the keenness of the beams of heat reflected from the bay.

Northport has the best situation for a summer resort of any place in this region. Here quietude and plenty prevail. Good sweet milk and butter, abundance of whitefish and trout, bass and pickerel, fresh healthy berries, fowl and mut-

ton are always on your table, either at hotel or private house. You see nothing of fashion or dissipation, you can be as secluded as you wish, and yet you get your daily paper and have a telegraph office at hand. I have never anywhere seen a finer place for pleasure sailing than Northport harbor.

Portage or Carrying Point, to the eastward of Northport, is a place of great beauty and interest. It is a diminutive and very low promontory joined to Leelanau by the merest neck of an isthmus, over which the Indians were wont to carry their canoes, whence the name Portage Point. From the extremity of this point a wide view is presented, embracing Northport on the west, three miles away. Seven miles southward New Mission Point looms up, its apparent altitude greatly exaggerated by the extreme transparancy of the water and air. Still further off southeastward, on the east side of the ~~little~~ peninsula, you see the ~~big~~ lighthouse and Old Mission Point, whilst over across the bay a slim arc of white specks, like a flock of geese sunning themselves on shore. marks the site of the little village of Norwood. Northward the water and the sky meet in a silver line that shakes and shines, and wavers with all the dreamful uncertainty of distance. Portage Point is a sand bluff quite level on top and covered with bright beautiful groves, through which the wind goes singing a slumberous song. A balsamic odor greets you before you reach the shore, the welcome sent out by waving pines and nodding firs. Lying in the shade of these trees, watching the vessels go by, while the wind ripples over me and the water swashes on the pebbly beach below me, seems quite near enough the ideal of what the poets

call *dolce far niente* and *loisir embaunme*.** But night is coming on, and a perfect calm broods over the bay. Scarcely a ripple is perceptible. The stars are shining out of the water as out of the sky, and the little steamer that brings the mail from home is coming in. How deliciously cool the air is!*** This afternoon our party returned to this place after a day or two spent in visiting, by means of an open sail-boat, several of the most interesting minor points on the shores of Grand Traverse Bay. To me these out-of-the-way, little-visited nooks are more fascinating and in every way better worth seeing than the fashion-haunted popular resorts whither most summer tourists naturally drift. The sun shines clearer, and brighter, the air is cooler, and balmier in quiet coves and sheltered hights than on the beaches where carriages whisk past one all the time, and where the brass bands blare till all the bulcolic spirit is frightened away. I like, when I undertake to rusticate, to get where I can hear,

"The milk that bubbles in the pail,
And buzzings of the honied hours."

For what judgement does one exhibit in flying from the heat and dust of the city, and the cares of business and social life if he steers directly to the heat and dust of another city and with social and fashionable meshes more confining and weary than the first? One of the pleasantest of the places visited is Leland, where we caught black bass and rock bass in such quantities that I am amazed myself whenever I think of it. Every sportsman knows that when I say I caught over 30 bass in Carp Lake in less than two hours, that I am either lying or telling of the finest bass fishing in

the world. I am not lying, and I say I caught over 40, I saw a man catch over two bushels with a single hook in less time. Carp Lake, on the west shore of which Leland is situated, is more like the St. Johns river, Florida, than like a lake. In length and breadth it does not, of course, compare with the great lagoon, but its shores, like those of Grand Traverse Bay, are clothed in variegated slumberous looking verdure very similar to that from Mandarin to Palatka. The water is so clear that in some places the lake bottom may be seen through six fathoms. A drive of about two miles to the westward from Northport takes you to a high bluff on the shore of Lake Michigan, from where one can see the Manitou, Fox, and Beaver Islands, while far away southward rises that singular white peak known to sailors as Sleeping Bear ~~point~~. But what will strike the intelligent traveler most forcibly in his saunterings round the bay and through the county are the many wild and charming spots ready arranged upon which to build summer cottages. Beautiful hills gently sloping down to the white surf-lashed beach are thickly wooded with small maple trees, can be bought from \$5 to \$15 per acre."

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General Merchandise,
Hard Wood,
Hemlock Bark,
Railroad Ties,
Cedar Posts,
&c., &c., &c.,
NORTHPORT and SUTTONS BAY,
MICHIGAN.

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N. T. CO.

The steamers of this line will leave Glen Haven this season as follows:

**For Chicago, Milwaukee and all
Western Points**

Dally (Tuesdays and Wednesdays excepted) at 10 o'clock in the morning.

**For Mackinaw, Cheboygan, Dun-
can City, Presque Isle, Port
Huron, Detroit, Toledo
and Cleveland**

Daily (Sundays and Tuesdays excepted) at 3 o'clock in the morning.

**Through Tickets
To All Points.**

TO FRUIT RAISERS:—The Co. have 2,000 acres of the finest land in Northern Michigan, laying between two lakes (Michigan and Glen,) and being high and good soil, is especially adapted to the culture of Peaches and hard fruits, bringing them into the market after earlier crops, thus commanding good figures. Prices range from \$4 to \$10 per acre on long time. Special rates given to parties desiring to come and look at the land. Shipping facilities here are first-class, five steamers touching here weekly for both east and west.

TO THE PLEASURE SEEKER:—Glen Lake is well stocked with all kinds of fish, and those wishing to enjoy a quiet rest and good sport can here find the opportunity at a nominal expense. Boats and small steamer on the lake to let. Those who like camping out can find no better place than Glen Lake to spend a vacation. Any further information cheerfully furnished by

D. H. DAY, Agent N. T. Co.

Traverse Bay Hotel,

NORTHPORT, - - - MICH

This hotel has been recently supplied with

New and Neat Furniture,

and is now prepared to accommodate summer visitors, as well as the traveling public generally. The

FRESH AIR AND PURE WATER

of the Lake and Bay make the

CLIMATE HERE UNEQUALED.

The location is 28 miles north of Traverse City, 45 miles west of Petoskey, 350 miles north of Chicago, and within easy reach of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad by steamers "Clara Belle" and "City of Grand Rapids."

The Proprietor Gives His Entire Personal Attention, and will GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Emigrants coming to settle in Northport are cordially invited to stop at this hotel and get all the information they need free of charge.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

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H. & J. DEUSTER,
Suttons Bay, - - Mich.,
DEALERS IN
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Our stock is always complete and we sell at

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

We also deal in

Hardwood Lumber,
Hemlock Bark,
Shipping Wood,
Cedar Ties, Posts, Etc., by the Cargo.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

We also have several tracts of excellent land in this vicinity and a number of village lots in the thriving village of Suttons Bay for sale at low figures.

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We keep a large line of Canned Goods, Coffees, Teas, and make a specialty of fine Tobaccos and Cigars.

All goods marked with plain figures, and strictly one price to everybody.

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Suttons Bay is 18 miles north of Traverse City, with several of the finest trout streams in this region in the immediate vicinity.

Fishing parties and summer boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

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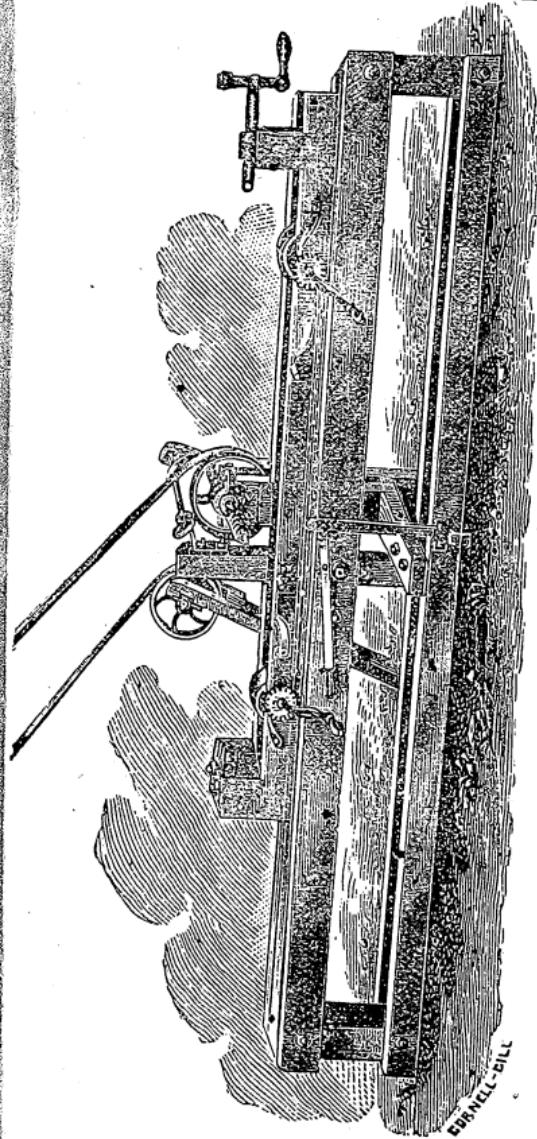
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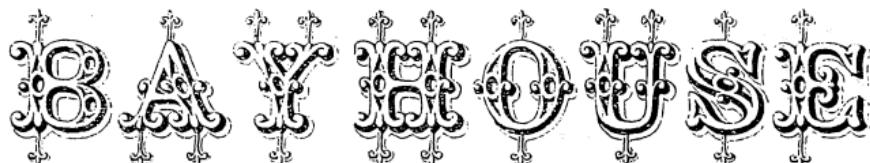
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This labor saving machine is manufactured at Grand Rapids, Mich. fences made with it are much CHEAPER and in every way BETTER than those made the old fashioned way, and can be moved without damaging the fence. The coming fence, without doubt, will be the picket fence made with this machine, as it is cheaper and handsomer than board fences, and does not cause snow drifts on highways. For farther particulars address,

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